

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL,

OR,

Political, Commercial, and Literary Gazette.

VOL. IV.]

FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1819.

[No. 148.

Published Daily, with the exception of Mondays,—and accompanied with occasional Engravings, illustrative of Antiquities, Science, and the Arts,—at a Subscription price of Eight Rupees per Month, and Half a Rupee for each Plate issued.

General Summary of News.

EUROPE.

We have obtained some intelligence from the ship Layton, late arrival at this port, which has not before transpired, tho' she left England at a period much anterior to the last arrivals at Madras, through which channel the latest news from Europe has been obtained.

The Layton left Cork on the 27th of January, in company with several transports, containing H. M.'s 20th Regiment of Foot, for St. Helena, the 45th Regiment, for Ceylon, and the 83rd, for the Isle of France.

This ship left the Cape of Good Hope on the 23rd of May, previous to which H. M.'s ship Dauntless, commanded by the Hon'ble Captain Gardner, had arrived from England, having on board General Barnes, for Ceylon, and being freighted with a considerable quantity of treasure for Bengal. The Dauntless was to sail on the following day from the Cape, and may therefore be hourly expected here.

The Layton had on board part of H. M.'s 45th Regiment of Foot, and whilst at the Cape, it was intended that the men should have been landed; but it was found to involve a very heavy expence in the detention of the vessel.

It was reported at the Cape that our troops had been so unsuccessful against the Caffres, that Lord Charles Somerset proposed proceeding immediately to take command of the Forces on the Frontier, and put an end to the war in person.

It was also rumoured at the Cape, during the Layton's stay there, that a correspondence had been discovered between some Officers of H. M.'s 66th Regiment and Buonaparte's suite; in consequence of which several Courts Martial had taken place, and the Regiment was ordered home directly!

The Redwing, sloop of war, Captain Hunn, had arrived at the Cape from St. Helena, previous to the sailing of the Layton. This vessel was appointed as one of the Packets for India; but the Admiral in the Cape station had detained her there, and forwarded her packets by the Dauntless! We shall hear perhaps of her bringing Letters of a twelve-month's date, as occurred lately at Madras.

The Redwing brought accounts of the arrival of the 20th Regiment at St. Helena.

The Layton touched at Trincomalee, and found there the Bristol, free trader, which had sailed from Bristol some time in March. She was to follow the Layton in a day or two, and may also be hourly expected.

The H. C.'s ship Minerva was to leave Madras on the 22nd of July, and may therefore be soon looked for, as well as her consort, the Rose, which parted with her off the Cape, and was to remain at Madras only two days.

The Carnatic and Grenville, which were to leave the Downs about the middle of April, will not probably be long after them.

The London Papers now in our possession extend to the 22nd of March, though in the whole series of them, from the 1st of February up to that date, there are few articles of great interest, the heads of which we have not before mentioned, as selected from the files that were sent to us by a friend from Madras.

A Madras Paper of the 17th of July was put into our hands yesterday, brought by the Brig Tagus, from that port, which anticipated the dawk by seven days, the last Paper received through that channel being dated the 10th.

The Speech of Sir James Mackintosh on the Inquiry into the Laws inflicting capital punishments, on the 2nd of March, and the Speech of Mr. Canning on the War in India, when moving for a vote of Thanks in the House of Commons on the 5th, are both found in the English Papers in our possession.

The former we shall give in the regular course of our Parliamentary Reports, as it follows in the order of its date. The latter, however, as a subject of peculiarly high local interest, we have selected for our Journal of to-day, to the temporary interruption of that order; as in every thing that relates to India, and more particularly a subject of such proud congratulation, as the brilliant testimonies paid to the high character of its Army, we hope always to be found too zealous to suffer ourselves to be anticipated by our contemporaries.

In the London Courier of the 22nd of March, we find the Resolutions of a Meeting held on the 11th, at which Sir Alexander Johnstone, the late Chief Justice of Ceylon, presided, and the avowed object of which was the intellectual and moral improvement of Syria, for which purpose, it seems, the Syrian Archbishop of Jerusalem, then in England, had visited that country.

It is a matter of high and laudable congratulation to see the philanthropists of every country thus flocking to Great Britain, and appealing to her as the mistress of the world in arts and knowledge, as well as in arms, on behalf of those who are enslaved in ignorance and superstition. We shall publish the proceedings of this meeting at length, and proceed in the mean time to detail the general articles of European intelligence afforded by the Papers in our possession.

The Madras Gazette of the 17th contains a long report of a trial at Hereford, on the 25th of March, for Crim. Con. in the names of Thynne Howe Gwynne, Esq. versus Sackville Frederick Gwynne, Esq. The plaintiff and defendant were sons of brothers: the former was a private gentleman of considerable fortune, and the latter a person of large landed estates, and a Colonel in the Carmarthen Local Militia. The wife of the former, who was the object of Colonel Gwynne's amours, is described as young, beautiful, accomplished, and of noble family, being the daughter of the late Lord Hereford, and sister of the present Lord Hereford. The damages were laid at £20,000; but after an examination before a crowded court, which lasted from eleven in the morning till five in the evening, in which, as might be expected, some extraordinary facts came out, and the

adultery was fully proved, the Jury returned a verdict of £1000, in consideration apparently of the encouragement held out to the adulterer by the conduct of this young, beautiful, and accomplished woman!

At the Court of East India Proprietors on the 19th of Feb. Mr. Robert Campbell, lately a Director, made a statement, in reply to some misrepresentations respecting a Loan in India, which was so satisfactory that the Court unanimously acquitted him of any imputation: The late Chairman and Deputy, Mr. Bebb, acknowledged the openness and candor with which he had afforded information when the subject was first mentioned to him, and of the eagerness with which he courted inquiry and afforded documents, and both agreed in stating Mr. Campbell to be, in their opinion, a moral, honest, honourable man; and one who had brought into the Direction a very great share of knowledge and ability.

A numerous meeting of Unitarian Dissenters was recently held at the City of London Tavern, for the purpose of forming themselves into an association for the protection of their civil rights, John Christie, Esq. of Mark-lane, in the Chair. It appeared, from the observations of several able speakers, that institutions of this kind were by no means novel; but that, on the contrary, two of a similar nature have been already established in London, viz. the Protestant Association, and the Society of Dissenting Deputies for protecting the civil rights of the Dissenters. Hitherto Unitarianism has had no representative body of this description; neither had it any legal toleration whatever, till the repeal of the Trinity Bill, about four or five years ago, on the motion of Mr. W. Smith, the Member for Norwich. Notwithstanding the protection which the repeal of that Bill was supposed to have afforded them, it appeared there is an opinion abroad, and that opinion was said to be sanctioned by high legal authorities, that the Unitarians are still liable to pains and penalties at common law for denying the Holy Trinity. Many instances were adduced, of Unitarians having been oppressed and harassed, for presuming to avow their religious tenets; and in cases too where the individuals were ill-able to bear the expence of defending themselves. The recent prosecution of Mr. Wright, of Liverpool, and the Wolverhampton case, now pending in the Court of Chancery, were stated to be instances so serious and portentous, as of themselves sufficient to justify the establishment of a society for securing to Unitarian Christians that portion of religious liberty which is enjoyed by every other denomination of dissenters from the Established Church. To secure that object, a number of resolutions were moved, and agreed to unanimously, and a Committee appointed to carry their intentions into effect. A treasurer and secretary were chosen, and a subscription entered into in the room, whilst assurances were given of ample support in the country. Thanks were afterwards voted to the Chairman, and the meeting broke up.

An affair which caused some talk and no little indignation in the city, was made public on the settlement of the last account in Consols. A broker, a member of the Stock Exchange, who found it necessary to declare himself a defaulter, gave as his reason for so doing, that his principals, on whose behalf he had undertaken the time bargains, had refused to make good the deficiencies arising on their respective accounts. They do not plead inability to fulfil their engagements, but refuse to do so solely on the ground that the law cannot compel the performance of the contract. What renders the business truly contemptible is, that though there are said to be three persons in the predicament alluded to, the united deficiencies do not exceed fifteen hundred pounds. One of these gentlemen has a balance of 1000*l.* another of 400*l.* and the third of only 100*l.* against him. Some measure, it is said, will be adopted by the Stock Exchange to prevent the recurrence of similar disgraceful proceedings; the parties concerned in them certainly merit

a public exposure, for whatever opinion may be entertained on the propriety and morality of time bargains, there can be no doubt that every man who enters into them is the more strictly bound, on account of the want of legal protection, to fulfil his engagements. The principle of honour is as necessary in the citizen as in the soldier, and every departure from what it requires should be strongly marked with the public reprobation.

The Hecla bomb has been taken into dock at Deptford, for the purpose of being doubled and thoroughly fitted for the intended expedition to Baffin's Bay, in the summer. Lieutenant Parry, who commanded the Alexander in the recent attempt to find a passage to the Pacific, is appointed to the command; and the officers who were under his directions accompany him in this new enterprise.

The whole of the harbour of Candia was lately much damaged by a violent storm, during which the sea rose so excessively, that a Turk, who was taking care of the light-house, was washed away and drowned.

The Ex-Hospodar of Wallachia, and his suite, though of the Greek church, make no scruple of attending the reformed worship at Geneva, where they at present reside. Some persons expressing surprise at that, the Hospodar replied, "Christians and the good of every country are brothers." Their riches are described as being surpassed by nothing but their liberality.

The comedian who is author of Poetical Rhapsodies, published by Mr. W. Sams, Pall-mall, is now a prisoner in the Bench, with three infant children, and his sole dependence is on the sale of that production.

One of the largest Factories in Yorkshire, situated at Leeds, erected by Messrs. Clayton and Gorside, at an expense of £60,000, for the manufacture of flax, canvas, and linen, &c. has been closed, and several hundreds of hands in consequence turned out of employment. It is said to be the intention of the late proprietor, Mr. Gorside, to remove to the United States, where, in the vicinity of New York, he intends carrying on similar manufactures, on an extensive scale. It is quite evident, that the tide of emigration is not checked. America will possess herself of many thousands more of our best and most skilful artisans.

As two young gentlemen were taking a day's sport, in the beginning of February, on the celebrated farm of St. Julien's, near St. Alban's, the property of the Margravine of Anspach, one of them, in attempting to fire at a covey of birds which rose near them, shot his companion in the abdomen. Very luckily, however, for the life of the wounded Sportsman, he had on a pair of stays, which, in this instance, answered the purpose of a cuirass, for by their intervention the shot glanced off obliquely, and thus prevented a fatal catastrophe. Mr. Rogers, surgeon, of St. Alban's, attended and undressed the wounded man, when a considerable portion of the exterior coat of the abdomen was found to have been carried away, but no serious consequence was apprehended.

The Archbishop of Jerusalem is said to have sat for a short time in the Stranger's Gallery of the House of Commons, clad in Oriental costume.

The pupils of the Reverend Dr. Burney, at a meeting held soon after his decease, entered into a series of resolutions, expressive of their determination to record their feelings of veneration, gratitude, and affection, by erecting a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey. This has been recently completed, and was yesterday opened for public inspection. It is placed in the south aisle of that church, between those of Drs. Knipe and Stepney, and consists of a tablet, remarkable for the chaste simplicity of its ornament, and surmounted by a

beautiful bust, copied from that excellent likeness taken by Nollekar, during the life of the Doctor. On the tablet is engraved an inscription, from the classical pen of the Reverend Dr. Samuel Parr.

Mr. Franklin's Tandem match for 100 Guineas, to drive two horses tandem twelve miles in one hour, over an indifferent piece of ground, took place from Harleston into the Worthing road. Mr. Franklin was bound to carry twenty stone in a vehicle as light as he chose. At starting his bright bay leader broke into a canter, as he did again at half a mile. The whole was done as follows:—

Miles	Min.	Sec.	Miles	Min.	Sec.	Miles	Min.	Sec.
1	7	0	5	4	24	9	4	20
2	4	20	6	58	10	4	32	
3	4	42	7	50	11	4	22	
4	4	44	8	0	12	4	24	

In the whole 59 minutes and 44 seconds.

Before starting, 6 to 4 against performing the task. The leader broke again in the sixth mile, and brought the match to a very near thing. The driver kept his horses together in true coachman-like style; and the road was very uneven.

France.—The following observations and the curious anecdote with which they terminate, are from a late French Paper:

"Under a form of a letter addressed to the Parisians and the French Nation, a Noble English Lord (Francis Henry Egerton), has recently published a rather extensive dissertation upon *Interior Navigation*. It is the more surprising, that this compendious work is not written in French, as it is specially dedicated to our nation, and the author expresses his sentiments as correctly in our language, as if he had received his entire education in Paris. We suppose that if, in these circumstances, he gives the preference to his own, it is that he had in view to amuse his countrymen at least as much as ourselves at the expence of an engineer, named J. Brindley, who has rendered himself ridiculously notorious by a project of a bridge, by means of which he had it in contemplation to unite the coast of England to that of Ireland. On this subject, Lord Egerton has established a series of jokes, which would suffice to demolish the most solid, and best constructed bridge that ever existed.

In this satirical pamphlet, which displays equally as much erudition as irony and ridicule, we observe an autographical letter of Buonaparte, on the subject of which, the Noble Lord has decided a question respecting which all French writers have hitherto differed, that of ascertaining whether the first syllable of the name of Buonaparte should be written with or without an *u* that is to say *Buo* or *Bo*.

No person is more competent than Lord Egerton to decide this, and various other questions. It is well known, that the principal use which he makes of his immense fortune is to employ numerous agents and much money, as well in France as in foreign countries, to amass a collection of autographical writings from the pen of dead or living personages, who in any career have left, or appear likely to leave a distinguished name to future ages. He spares neither pains, expence, nor precautions, to render this immense repertory complete, and to preserve it for the benefit of posterity. From the number of autographical documents which he has collected in the manuscript of Bonaparte or Buonaparte, he has, on the present occasion, selected one that bears the first date of those in his possession, and in which the man of destiny does not express himself in a manner ominous of his becoming master of the world; it was the utmost, if, at that time, he were master of grammar and orthography. This letter, which is addressed to the Abbe Raynal, is in the following terms:

"Ajaccio, June 24, First Year of Liberty.

Amongst (*Parmis*) the numerous strangers who importune you with their admiration, it will be difficult for you to re-

collect a person to whom you condescended to shew some civilities (*honnêteté*) last year; you converse with pleasure respecting Corsica, deign therefore to cast an eye over this sketch of its history. I address you inclosed the two (2) first letters; if you like them I will send you the conclusion. My brother, whom I have recommended, in his commission of Deputy (*Député*) to reconduct Paoli in the country to receive lessons of virtue and humanity, will deliver (*remettre*) them to you.

I am with respect, your very humble

and obedient Servant,

BUONAPARTE, Officer of Artillery."

(The words parenthetically printed in Italics are instances of false orthography and accentuation, which the Ex-Imperial adventurer has written for (*parmis*), (*honnêteté*), (*député*), (*remettre*). The syntax and punctuation of the original are palpably incorrect; but it is impossible to illustrate their faults in a translated copy.)

Paris.—Cantillon and Marinet, the conspirators against the Duke of Wellington, have been removed to the Conciergerie, and have been served with copies of their indictment.

Spain.—The Spanish Government on receiving official information of the disasters which has been experienced by most of the vessels that sailed last year from Cadiz, with troops and arms for Lima, most of which have fallen into the hands of the insurgents, have given up the system of small expeditions, to unite all their forces in one. Orders have been sent, in consequence, to complete all the arrangements with the greatest activity, to hasten the departure of an expedition on which depends the last hopes of the mother country for the submission of South America.

Late Brussels papers say, that of the parties charged with a plot to set young Napoleon on the throne of France, two have been discharged, and the others ordered for trial. The King has directed his chief engineer, M. Visquin, to prepare a model of a monument to be erected on the field of Waterloo.

Prussia.—It is now unequivocally avowed that there is no intention of giving the people of Prussia that general Representative Constitution, with the hope of which they have been so long deceived. Each Province is to have States of its own, organized according to the system of Frederick the Great; but as to a General Assembly of Deputies for the whole Kingdom, and his Councillors are of opinion that it could not produce any good, and might probably be the cause of much mischief.

Stutgard.—The Liberty of the Press, according to accounts from Stutgard, is perfectly established throughout the kingdom of Wurtemberg; but the penalties for every abuse of that liberty are most severe.

Germany.—The rage for duelling becomes very fatal in the German Universities. In that of Hall alone, during the last year, about eighty meetings took place, which cost numerous young men their lives, and involved their families in the deepest affliction.

The following article appeared in a late German Paper, on the subject of the restoration of the Jesuits:

All the Christian Princess coalesced for the expulsion of the Jesuits—at this moment they re-appear throughout Christendom—Full of humility in countries into which they desire to have admission, they are domineering wherever their institution is established.

France is the first kingdom that accused them of regicide—Portugal was the first to expel them, and has been the first to recal them.—It is singular that their recal is owing to the influence of Mr. Canning the English Ambassador, who is also a zealous Protestant; and that it took place immediately after the

publication of an apology for the Jesuits, dedicated to Mr. Canning by Mr. R. C. Dallas, an Englishman, and likewise a Protestant.—Is it as a Protestant or as an Englishman that Mr. Dallas has become their apologist, and Mr. Canning their protector?—Observing the Jesuits protected against the faithful, by heretics; I am tempted to believe the fusion of all religions not very remote, for I can scarcely imagine that the Devil would afford his assistance to the cause of God.

In France, they seek in silence and mystery to procure a real consistence with the view of afterwards obtaining a political existence.—But we learn that the King of Portugal and the Brazils has again driven them from his States, into which they had introduced themselves through the influence of a foreign authority.—The decision taken by His Faithful Majesty is a happy omen for the decision that may be taken by His Most Christian Majesty.

Scarcely are they established in the Canton of Fribourg, before it is rumoured that they have attempted to discourage the system of mutual education, and already have they destroyed the College of St. Michael.—To retain the ancient professors, the Council of State has offered to double their allowances. Several Councillors have protested against the decision of the Grand Council, they have declared that the forms of the Constitution have been violated, and complain of the employment of illegal measures, and that the apologists of the Jesuits have resorted to false arguments and reasoning in their favor—Will the spirit of St. Ignatius lead them on?

Since their establishing themselves in the Canton of Fribourg, the neighboring Cantons have been overran by a swarm of *Ligoriens*, who go about preaching the humility, chastity and poverty of the Chiefs of their Order.

It cannot be dissembled that the establishment of this Order has disgusted the most respectable families of Fribourg, several of which are preparing to proceed to America with the view of planting a new Fribourg in the Brazils.—Bearing in remembrance what the Jesuits have been, and imagining what they may yet become, the present is become irksome to them and they dread the future.—Men may change their systems, but the spirit of particular Orders is unchangeable. They would not have been expulsed,—had they been willing to lower their pretensions—but the last word of the General of the Jesuits was remembered, *Sint ut Sunt, Vel non Sunt.*

AFRICA.

Sierra Leone.—The following is an extract of a letter from Sierra Leone, dated Jan. 9:—

"It is with the deepest regret I inform you, that, notwithstanding the liberality of Great Britain—notwithstanding the faith of Treaties solemnly entered into—this coast swarms with slave vessels, dragging thousands of its miserable inhabitants into endless captivity."

AMERICA.

A Bill has been brought into the House of Representatives in America, to restrict the number of passengers in vessels from Europe to two for every five tons burthen. The discussion of the measure exhibits a melancholy picture of the sufferings of the emigrants in their passage to the United States. They are not exceeded by the privations of the Blacks in the Middle Passage, nor attended with less mortality. Of 5000 who sailed from Antwerp, &c. in the year 1817, one thousand died on the passage. In one instance, a Captain sailed from a Dutch port with 1287 passengers in a single ship; he shortly after put into the Texel; in the interval 400 had died, and 300 more died before the vessel reached Philadelphia.

Military.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JULY 24, 1819.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the following Establishment to be fixed for the Magazines with the Nerbuddah and Saugor Field Forces and in Rajpootana, exclusive of the Ordnance Commissariat Officers in charge of each Magazine, upon the usual rates of Pay; and to direct that all in excess thereto, be discharged on the receipt of this General Order, if enlisted for that particular service, or returned to the Magazine from whence they may have been detached:

DESCRIPTION.	Periodic Field Force.	Rajpoot Rate.	Saugor Field Force.
Conductors,	1	1	1
Sub Conductors,	1	0	1
Laboratory or Magazine Serjeants,	0	1	1
Park Serjeants,	0	1	1
Laboratory Men,	0	2	2
Coopers, Workmen,	0	1	1
Blacksmiths, Mistry,	0	1	1
Mates,	1	0	0
Filemen,	1	2	2
Firemen,	1	2	2
Hammer and Bellows Men,	2	4	4
Carpenters, Mistry,	1	1	1
Workmen,	4	6	6
Turners, Workmen,	0	1	1
Coolies,	0	1	1
Sawyers, Workmen,	2	2	2
Painters, Workmen,	1	2	2
Armourers, Workmen,	2	2	2
Brassmen, Mistry,	0	1	0
Workmen,	2	1	2
Sicklegars, Workmen,	2	2	2
Sail-makers, Workmen,	2	2	2
Chucklers, Workmen,	2	2	2
Magazine Men, Sirdars,	2	5	5
Workmen,	20	50	50
Hand Bheesties,	2	3	2
Sweepers,	1	1	1

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments, which are to have effect from the 1st proximate.

Captain Swinton, Barrack Master of the 4th or Ghazeopore District, to be Barrack Master of the 1st or Dum Dum District, vice Captain Campbell, appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to Government in the Military Department.

Lieutenant J. W. Patton, Barrack Master of the 10th or Agra District, to be Barrack Master of the 4th or Ghazeopore District, vice Swinton.

Captain Henry E. G. Cooper of the 15th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Barrack Master of the 10th or Agra District, vice Patton.

Captain L. Conroy of the 12th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Brigade Major to the Troops stationed in the Province of Oude, vice Cooper, nominated a District Barrack Master.

His Lordship in Council is further pleased to make the following Appointments.

To be Sub-Assistants to the Superintendent of the Honorable Company's Stud.

Captain W. H. Wallis, half pay, His Majesty's 24th Light Dragoons; Lieutenant G. Hanbury, 25th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant J. Hailes, 1st Regiment Native Infantry.

To be a temporary Sub-Assistant at Poona.

Mr. W. Sloane.

Officiating Assistant Surgeon John Colvin, M. D. is appointed to afford Medical aid to the Civil Station of Dacca Jelaiapore, as a temporary arrangement.

Messrs. James Ronald, and John MacTaggart, Surgeons, having been reported duly qualified by the Medical Board, are to do duty as Officiating Assistant Surgeons on this Establishment, with temporary rank in the Army.

W. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 5, 1819.

LATE WAR IN INDIA—VOTE OF THANKS.

(Speech of Mr. Canning.)

SIR,

In rising, pursuant to a notice given some time since, of my intention to propose to the House a vote of acknowledgment for the gallant and splendid services rendered their country by the Marquis of Hastings, the Officers and Troops under his command, during the late campaign in India, I wish the House perfectly to understand, that this vote of acknowledgment is proposed merely as a tribute to the military conduct displayed in that campaign, and not in any wise touching upon, much less sanctioning the policy which dictated that war. I feel it necessary the more emphatically to state this in the same way, and for the same reason, that I was particularly desirous the papers laid before this House, by order of the Prince Regent, should be some length of time in the possession of Members, so as to enable them to come to the vote altogether freed from any apprehension that there might be involved in it any distinct approbation of the policy of the measures pursued during the late campaign for the safety of the British possessions and those of our Allies in India. The object therefore of the present motion being to acknowledge the conduct of the army and its gallant officers, and the vote being intended to recognise only military services, I shall proceed to state very succinctly the relation in which the British Government in India found itself placed towards different native powers of that country; in doing so I may be permitted to express my own opinions and sentiments as to the policy of the measures adopted by the Governor General on that occasion. I therefore repeat my anxious wish, that the House, in coming to the vote I shall have the honor to propose, may leave out and dismiss from its consideration altogether, the preliminary observations with which it may be introduced. My reason for this caution is obvious, and is one of peculiar delicacy. I well knew the habit and impression of the House and its mode of appreciating success obtained by our troops in that quarter of the world. I know well by experience that, however uniformly successful our military operations in India have been, they have not less uniformly been considered unprovoked. I cannot divine why opinions of this nature have prevailed so generally, or taken such deep root in the minds of many; but this I do believe, that in this instance, as well as on former occasions, a case might be made out as clear for the justice of the British cause, as for the successful prowess of its arms. In looking at that vast country, which had become in later years the arena of the most splendid successes recorded in history, and in which our possessions originally consisted only of a simple factory for purposes of trade, but which had, by successive additions, swelled to the size of our present immense empire, containing a surface of a million of square miles, and nearly one hundred millions of inhabitants, the greater part of whom were either actually under the British authority, or connected with us by close alliances, it is not certainly to be wondered at, however it may be regretted, that a prejudice should have arisen against the rapid growth of our Indian establishment, and that some should represent its increase to have been the consequence of a spirit of systematic encroachment and ambition. Yet, as long as I have known any thing of the history of that country, or as long as she had been under the control of Parliamentary authority, I am perfectly persuaded it would be a very easy task to exculpate the British Government from any such charges. Notwithstanding that many of the Powers, with whose interests ours necessarily on some occasions clashed, were not the legitimate Sovereigns of the States which they governed, but were raised to that situation by conquest or successful usurpation, it has for some time been considered expedient to repress the disposition which any Governor General might entertain of enlarging our dominions in that part of the globe; and that control has been exercised in a great measure by Parliament. At no period of the history of that country has Parliamentary and recorded Acts been made the ground of instruction to the Government of India as to the wishes of the Legislature of the country on this important head, in a greater degree, than when the Marquis of Hastings left this country for his Government. It is only justice to the Noble Lord whom I succeeded (the Earl of Buckinghamshire) in office, to state, that he had been peculiarly vigilant and strict in enforcing the line of forbearing policy so strongly recommended by Parliament,

with respect to any thing like invasion of the territories of the Native Powers, and had repeatedly drawn the attention of that Government from views of territorial acquisition to the more solid advantages of internal improvement in the natural resources of that happy situated and fruitful country. To such expositors I have constantly added my own, if not with equal zeal or ability, at least with equal sincerity and anxiety. This, I trust, will shew that there has been no want of attention to a subject so often inculcated by Parliament as the first duty of those intrusted with the management of our Indian territory. Our policy, therefore, for years, has been, to avoid, *imprimis*, all aggression of the different Asiatic Powers, and all views of inordinate ambition. The Indian Governor General, even supposing for a moment he had the disposition, had not the power to pursue a course of aggression; and hence we find, that upon the eve of the breaking out of the campaign, the hands of the Government of India were tied up from any exercise of the military power, except so far as regarded the defence of our territories, in case of foreign aggression, which was precisely the case in the late attack made on our territories by the Pindarries—a power of force so extraordinary anomalous, that it is necessary to take up a moment in explaining their nature and resources. From the character and number of this force, their irregular constitution, equipment, and mode of attack, I confess I was at first surprised at the extent of the preparations which it had been considered necessary to make for repelling their attacks. Their force did not at any time consist of more than from thirty to forty thousand regular and irregular cavalry, which were occasionally reinforced from the deserters of the other Native Powers or others of loose habits, who were encouraged by promises to adopt a lawless and predatory course of life. They were altogether incapable of regular warfare, destitute of any religious or moral restraints, and composed, in fact, of vagabonds and marauders, the refuse of the troops of the Native Princes, from their character and dissoluteness incapable of peaceful habits. Their mode of equipment being light, and their arms of an offensive nature, they were, however, a dangerous and destructive description of force, quick to fly or commence a harassing and desultory warfare. Of such a force it was difficult to entertain any speculative idea that the injuries they could possibly inflict would be so serious as to induce the Governor of India to commence a war of such an apparent magnitude in India as must naturally hazard the tranquillity of that country, by exciting the jealousy or apprehension of the Native Princes (*Hear, Hear!*) But hostilities were now rendered inevitable by a series of positive injuries inflicted on our Indian provinces by the Pindarries, which if they had been unnoticed or suffered to go unpunished by the British Government in India, must have given occasion to the Native Princes in alliance with us to charge that Government with an inattention to the general interests, and a neglect of its paramount duty—(*Hear, Hear!*) The success of the incursion made by the Pindarries into the Presidency of Bombay in 1812, and another in the following year, accompanied by every species of outrage and extortion, which encouraged them to undertake another in 1816 into the Presidency of Madras, left no hope of repressing these atrocities to the Government of India, but in exercising the discretionary power with which it was invested in extraordinary cases, and repelling these attacks by arms, without waiting for a permission to commence operations and chastise these aggressions from Great Britain. Fortunately the interval of that inactive season, usual in those countries, permitted the Government of India to receive from this country that authority for the intended war, which left no hesitation in the Governor General's mind as to the sanction of the Government at home to the armament in preparation. The papers on the table will detail to you a statement of atrocities, barbarities, and cruelty, which accompanied the invasion of 1816, too shocking to relate to the House; suffice it to say, that rapine, rape, conflagration, and murder, were not merely the accomplishments of that lawless invasion, but the regular mode adopted by these barbarous invaders to heighten the horrors of that which, in any shape must be appalling to the defenceless population of an invaded country. It will there be read with pity and indignation, that such was the terror of the females in the villages likely to be visited by the Pindarries, that they voluntarily hid themselves in the wells of the country—that fathers and husbands, well aware of the brutal ferocity of these invaders, surrounded their dwellings with wood and other combustible matter, and entering that dwelling, intended as their protection and their tomb, waited in gloomy anticipation the approach of the enemy, when they immediately set fire to these materials, and consigned themselves and innocent families to a shocking though voluntary death—(*Hear!*) Whole villages

were ravaged, as it were, for the brutal gratification of inflicting misery on innocence, helplessness, and age; and if it were not a disgrace to add to such melancholy details any thing like a calculation of estimated loss, it might be added, that this invasion cost not less in the wanton waste of these persons' properties than one million sterling.—Indeed such was the effect of these tidings on the Government of India, that it had resolved to avenge and chastise these unparalleled atrocities as soon as the season would permit, had no sanction arrived in time from England for these measures, although the Government, both here and in India, were well aware that a war once kindled in India might have brought into its vortex many of those whom terror or treaties but feebly bind to our cause. This band of desperadoes, though not exceeding 30,000 men, was of that description, that although attacked, routed, and scattered in various directions, it speedily concentrated like a globe of quicksilver under the pressure of the finger, which, although for a moment separated, re-united as soon as the finger was removed. They were principally men trained to arms, in the forces of Scindia, one of the greatest Officers amongst the Native Princes. Holkar and Meer Khan, which last, though originally employed as an auxiliary by one of the Native Princes, had the talent and address to render himself master of the Government he was called in to support. Connected as the Pindarries thus were with their former masters, it was to be dreaded they should, in case of their being attacked by an overpowering force, require their powerful assistance, and either directly or indirectly engage them in the war. Besides it was also to be apprehended, that of the war on the other side of the territories, in which the Pindarries were mostly concentrated, touched the Mahratta Powers, they should draw considerable supply for that quarter. But when the Marquis of Hastings took the field, he therefore expected to encounter the regular troops of Scindia and of Holkar, beside the irregular troops of more inconsiderable powers, He did not, however, expect the minor hostility of the Peishwa; or that the Rajah of Nagpore would have united against him in the campaign. He did not at all anticipate those things, because of two Treaties, the first and second in the collection before the House, which had been entered into so very recently with the latter Powers. And so far as profession, publication, and compact went, he had every reason to reckon upon their fidelity and their friendship. But he still determined to be prepared against the worst; and so effectually were his plans and dispositions arranged, as to have enabled him to accomplish in the space of three months, that which scarcely admitted of very easy belief, unless the most brilliant facts were on record to testify to it. Scindia, he overawed the most formidable of his enemies, and compressed him, as it were, into a Treaty, probably not well drawn up, nor very superiorly arranged, but still however perfectly suited to its purpose. So that whether looking to the compact entered into by that Treaty, or the military skill by which it was enforced, the political sagacity and brilliant generalship of the Chief Government are equally conspicuous. With regard to Meer Khan, acquiescence and submission are to be recorded on his part. He withdrew his troops from the scene of action, and surrendered his artillery, as the best and most unequivocal proofs of his disposition to be earnest in his fidelity. There still remained three other Powers to be discomfited or subdued. He had been some time before in a course of negotiation with Holkar, and although nothing satisfactory of that negotiation appears upon the papers on the table, I can safely assure the House, that it is not because there exists no evidence as to what passed; but in consequence of some accidental omission in their being transmitted home. One fact, however, I must mention, which though only coming to my knowledge within these three or four days past, serves to show the rancorous spirit of hostility and brutality, which was manifested by some of the parties connected with the Rajah of Nagpore. The Marquis of Hastings had been in communication with the mother of the Rajah, and entertained the most sanguine hopes of being able to effect some desirable accommodation, through her influence with her son. But within a very few hours, or at all events I may say, within a very few days of the first immediate battle that subsequently ensued, namely, the battle of Maypoor, one of the officers high in the councils of the country entered her camp, and cut off her head: she was afterwards dragged with infamy to the river side, and her disfigured and ill-treated carcass most ignominiously thrown into it!—No wonder then, that a change occurred in the counsels of her son, the first notice of which, however, was given on the troops composing the advanced guard of Sir Thomas Hislop. And the recital of this barbarous trait brings me to the close of the first action. I feel myself completely unable, even if it were necessary, to go into any military detail on this occ-

casion. But I may be suffered to say, that more determined gallantry, more inflexible perseverance, or greater exertion of mind and body on every part, were never yet more eminently displayed than on the occasion of the first battle. The loss of many followed in the conflict; and I have only to regret it was so extensive. The conduct, however, of the officer then second in command deserves my especial mention. The name of Sir John Malcolm, already eminent in arts and arms, must henceforth live for ever in our memory, as long as Britain herself shall hold her name and the excellence of military plans speak wisdom in their projector. (*Hear, hear.*) That battle was the complete dissolution of a confederacy which had secretly been formed, and which, but for the wisdom and precaution of our Generals, must have proved to us a source of annoyance, if not worse. All the territory of Holkar, on the south side of the Nurbuddah, became ceded and surrendered, as the result of the first action; and England has now only to collect the scattered fragments of a kingdom, and re-unite them, for the purposes of her commercial enterprise and glory. But while this campaign was so successful, events not foreseen by the Marquis of Hastings had occurred. His unsuspecting faith and honourable mind did not lead him to anticipate those events which he subsequently found fraught with both danger and surprise. The Rajah, be it known, is the executive officer of the Government amongst the Native Powers, and his defection and treachery led ultimately to the replacing on the throne the real and legitimate Sovereign of the country. The new Sovereign has bound himself to our alliance, and since his signature to the Treaty, his conduct has been equal to the most zealous of his professions. At an interview held with him by Sir J. Malcolm, than whom there was no man better acquainted with the councils and disposition of the Native Powers, he (Sir John) felt perfectly satisfied with his conduct. At a subsequent period, however, fixed by the Mahratta Princes, and upon a given day, the change in his Councils was manifested by a treacherous attack upon Mr. Elphinstone, the British Ambassador then resident at his Court. The name of Mr. Elphinstone is familiar alike to the literature of this country, and every other subject that can indicate extraordinary talents, diligence, and zeal. (*Hear, hear.*)—That attack, I need not say, was repelled with a degree of military courage, not to be looked for in the ordinary range of diplomatic characters, and displayed a resolution and a bravery worthy of a consummate General, even among Generals whose fame is already known to be of no common stamp. That attack was too serious to be mistaken: and hostilities almost immediately commenced. So ample still were the provisions of Lord Hastings, for any new emergency, that although not calculating upon this fresh attack, and after effecting so much as he previously had done, there yet remained enough to occupy a considerable portion of his troops, before the expulsion of the treacherous Rajah from his Throne could be accomplished. But he was very speedily reduced, and all the effects of his secret concert with the Rajah of Nagpore at once discovered and defeated. Such defection was not expected from that Chief, as he had been not only placed, but maintained upon his throne by the British Power. And his attack upon the Resident at his Court, met an equally courageous defiance as had been offered, under similar circumstances by Mr. Elphinstone to the Peishwa. The Marquis of Hastings very naturally thought he could rely on the fidelity of a Chief, who had received nothing but benefits from the British Powers; but inasmuch as he had considered his security unlikely to be disturbed, and was therefore to a certain degree unprepared for what occurred; so was his hazard by far the greater, and his success the more remarkable and triumphant. The success in both cases was the same. The resistance of the Rajah and the Peishwa was unavailing, and the result of the attack on both, a victory in one case, and entire submission in the other. And if a difference at all exists in their conditions, it is, that the Peishwa from being a fugitive, is now a captive; and the Rajah is still a wanderer, without being able of course to bring any thing of a formidable description against us to disturb our Government in that quarter. But though this be his condition, I cannot as yet safely state that the war is at an end. In such a scene of complicated hostility, covering and occupying a space, before which all European campaigns must shrink in the comparison, it is quite impossible for me to attempt any thing like a particular detail of the operations that occurred. The feats of prowess and the deeds of gallantry, were almost so contemporaneously performed, that I feel totally unable to tread the mazes of their glory, with either justice to the British troops, or satisfaction to my own feelings of their merits—(*Hear, hear.*) In every instance during the campaign, the valour of the British troops has been singularly conspicuous. But

when I say so of the British troops, let me guard the House against any such erroneous impression as that the contest was one as between tried and valiant English soldiers, and the peaceable and inoffensive natives of the Indian powers. Let it not be considered as European valour against untaught Indians—for, out of 90,000 troops, the whole amount of the army engaged in the campaign, 10,000 only were British troops; and of the natives, who composed the remaining number of that army, who belonged to the forces of the Honourable East India Company, tried to be sure, and disciplined by British Officers, can say, that they emulated the example they had been set by those who taught them—(*Hear, hear.*) In skill and education the British were superior, but in attachment, courage, and perseverance, the native troops have fully equalled all that the most sanguine could have expected. In justice to the native troops on the Establishment of Bombay, it should be known, that many of them were recruited in the Peishwa's country. Their families, their dwellings, property, and friends were under his control; and he spared no threats, allurements, or persuasions, to enlist them in his service. But all was ineffectual: They came to the British Officers with the pledges of their attachment, with the proofs of the temptations which had been offered them; and, in many instances, the deadliest vengeance fell on those who had the courage to resist them. This, however, rather exasperated than cooled their ardour, and gave a fresh and further impetus to their exertions. This quality of combined courage and attachment was never more conspicuous than on one occasion which I shall particularize; and I do so as well to pay a tribute to the native troops, as to the talents of an Officer commanding them but whose rank, I am sorry to add, prevents his name from being, entered on the Journals of the House. A small body of troops, amounting to between 900 and 1,000 men, except such a trifling portion of artillery, as those acquainted with the matter can better estimate than myself, was on its march from one part of the Peishwa's dominions to another, and totally ignorant of the recent commencement of hostilities. As they proceeded, however, their astonishment was painfully excited by the fearful appearance of a Mahratta force, amounting to nearly twenty thousand cavalry. Retreat was impossible, and battle was, they knew, their only hope. The contest came, and this small body maintained for the whole day a doubtful but victorious at all events, so far as to keep their enemy at defiance. Amid wounds and death, oppressive heat, and its consequent fatigue, their only complaint was thirst, which they were unable even once to slake; but still despite of this and all they had endured, they effected their retreat, and covered themselves with glory—(*Hear, hear.*) In such a waste and wilderness of heroism, one cannot but select a green and sunny spot like this (*Hear, hear.*) on which the mind reposes with delighted feelings, and can indulge itself with a gratification, even the most brilliant trophies do not always yield. The name of the officer commanding the body of which I have just spoken is Captain Staunton, and though his rank does not entitle it to be entered on our records, his merits and services have not been forgot. Take this then as a specimen of much that has occurred during the campaign in India. In 28 different actions, the combined troops maintained an equal character and splendour: while from the month of September to the following June, 120 forts were either besieged or taken or reduced within the dominion of the British power. These simple facts are much more eloquent of what has occurred, and convey a clearer idea of the skill and courage necessary for their realisation, than any language which I can use could possibly afford. The original causes of the war were such as none think improper, while its brilliant results both justified and demand the acknowledgments of the House. There is however a name, a revered and honoured name, connected with these operations, whose mention should not be omitted; whose part in the campaign was the less observable because carried on in a place far from public gaze, and without the opportunities of early or especial notice; but yet not to be forgotten, when any mention is to be made of extensive knowledge and undaunted courage. The name is that of Colonel Munroe—(*Hear, hear, hear.*)—than whom, Europe never saw a more accomplished Statesman, nor the India service a superior General, fertile as it is, and has been, with superior Officers.—No man knew more of the natives' character than the gallant Colonel, nor applied his knowledge to more noble purposes; and he was pre-eminently known for some considerable time by his eminent civil services, his endeavours to regulate the public institutions in India, and to provide the means for the sounder establishment of the Native Powers. He set out with a force of only 1200 men to take possession of a particular post, situated at the Southern extremity of the Mahratta Power. He travelled

through a country hostile in character to the pursuit on which he went, but whose hostility was rendered by far less so, in consequence of his thorough knowledge of the people's habits, prejudices, and general character. He took possession of ten forts, as he marched along; but so great was his mastery over the people's affections, so completely did he win their hearts, and charm their attention by his manners and his intimate acquaintance with their hopes, their fears, and every proposition, that he not only was enabled to secure and garrison the forts he had just taken, but to return with his little force rather augmented than decreased by his conquest and exertions.—(*Hear, hear.*) That speaks more in praise of the Colonel, the gallant and the veteran Colonel, than praise however studied, or language however so select. But common justice to his merits induces me to relate these facts, and the House itself will weigh the consequences that should attach to them. General Smith, it should be mentioned, is the officer who headed the army against the Peishwa; and it fortunately fell to his lot to replace the right and legitimate Sovereign on the Throne, long enjoyed by his ancestors; and of which he wished he should never again be dispossessed. In the fluctuation of time, and in the too frequent changes of dynasty which occur in the Eastern portion of the world, so far as a principle of legitimacy can be fairly established, I sincerely trust not only that it will be attended to, but that it will also be long maintained. Perfidious aggression must on our parts be always punished, if we wish the security of our Indian possessions: and it is no inconsiderable happiness to think that we have there restored a Power likely to prove not only available to peace, but also to the better security of our own territory. I can say that our enemies have been reduced, I should not wish to say exterminated, in this campaign. The Governor General, by a mixture of civil and military skill has happily brought our foes to a proper sense of their unimportance and the futility of all future attempts at hostility or aggression. The establishment of such new powers as may be thought prudent in alliance with our Government there, will add strength to our dominion, and offers the best guarantee of its most permanent security. Our situation, no doubt, is difficult to maintain, and retrogradation is now become impossible. The result of the various operations which I have thus endeavoured to detail was as important as the commencement of them was justifiable and necessary. In the beginning of this war, the frontier necessary to be defended extended along our Indian possessions in a line of not less than 2500 miles. In consequence of our late successes, and the acquisitions secured by treaty, as it would appear from the papers upon the table, that frontier is now much advanced; but, in proportion as it is advanced it is also narrowed, extending over a space of only 700 miles,

The Speaker then put the question.

"That the thanks of this House be given to General the Marquis of Hastings, K. G. and K. G. C., and Governor General of the British Possessions in the East Indies, for the promptitude and vigilance displayed by him in the overthrow and suppression of the Pindaries, and for adopting those skilful and decisive measures which enabled him to overthrow the Mahratta Princes in a campaign marked by the most signal and brilliant success."

Mr. Howarth eulogized the intelligent and excellent speech of the Right Honourable Gentleman, and concurred in the vote of thanks to the Marquis of Hastings, for the manner in which he had conducted the war to a triumphant conclusion; but thought the vote ought not to pass the House without some notice being taken of the violence of the law which had taken place in the extension of our Indian territory.

General Grosvenor spoke in praise of the operations of the campaign; and in particular alluded to the movement on Poona. He remarked of the 63rd Regiment, that it had this peculiarity attached to it, that three out of four of its field officers acting as Brigadier Generals, Brigadier General Smith, Brigadier General Milne, and Brigadier General Fitzsimons, were all acting in the Deccan.

Sir Robert Wilson would say nothing of the policy of these belligerent, or, as they were called, defensive operations, which had extended our empire from the shores of the Ocean to the banks of the Indus—which, in the course of half a century, had raised a small Factory into a mightier power than had existed for ages. If, however, this system of extension was persisted in, he hoped Gentlemen would look at the map of Asia, where they would behold an awful warning, which it needed not a *Daniel* to explain. With respect to the motion, he greatly approved of it. The Governor General deserved pre-eminent distinction. His laurels would never wither, for the gratitude of the unfortunate, and the respect of

all who were acquainted with him, would add to their growth, and assist in their preservation! (Hear.)

Sir W. Burroughs thought the policy of the war as clear and as justifiable, as the valour and conduct displayed in the field were conspicuous. We held the immense empire of 70 millions of men, by armies raised among themselves, unlike the Romans, who held Asia by legions levied in Gaul, and Britain by others, raised in Panonia.—The vote of Thanks was then carried, *nem con.*

Mr. Canning next moved Thanks to—

Generals Hislop, Marshall, Kerr, Brown, Munro, Doveton, Malcolm, Smith, and the several Officers engaged under them in the late campaign.

Mr. Canning then moved the Thanks of the House to the Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the Indian Army, which was carried *nem. con.*

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

June 28. At Meerut, by the Reverend Mr. Fisher, Lieutenant H. B. Armstrong, of His Majesty's 14th Foot, to Miss Louisa Margaret Meulk, Daughter of the late Lieutenant W. Meulk.

July 13. At Cawnpore, by the Reverend Mr. Hastings, Mr. J. H. Love, Artillery Steward, to Miss Elizabeth Greene.

BIRTHS.

June 9. At Baroda, the Lady of V. C. Kemball, Esq. of a Son.
15. At Poonah, the Lady of Mr. R. Bennett, of a Son.
21. At Malwan, the Lady of V. Hale, Esq. of a Daughter.
24. At Bombay, the Lady of Mr. James Taylor, of a Daughter.
27. At Bombay, the Lady of Major-General Boye, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

Dec. 29. At Rewarrie, Lieutenant John Francis Appaek, of the 28th Native Infantry.
May 13. At Minto, on the Island of Banca, Mr. Francis Buchan Fraser, aged 27 years. The character and principles of this young man are too universally known by all his friends and acquaintances to need any eulogy. As he was beloved and esteemed, so will his untimely end be long and deeply lamented.
June 29. At Bombay, in child-bed, the Lady of David Malcolm, Esq.
30. At Bombay, Lucy Richmond, the Infant Daughter of the Reverend Mr. H. Bardwell, aged 20 months.
July 20. At Calcutta, George Templer, Esq. Commercial Resident at Jungpore.
25. At Calcutta, Captain Samuel Tovey, of the Country Service, aged 60 years.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

July. Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From whence	Left
29 Neator	British	E. Theaker	Madras	July 17
29 Tagus	British	R. McDonald	Madras	July 18
29 Novo Destino	Port.	S. Santos	Rio Janeiro	May 15

BOMBAY ARRIVALS.

June. Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From whence	Left
28 Susan	British	J. Collingwood	Calcutta	

BOMBAY DEPARTURES.

June. Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
25 Alexander	British	B. Rogers	Calcutta
27 Mermaid	British	W. Hammon	Calcutta
29 Glorious	British	J. Paterson	Calcutta

Passengers.

Passengers arrived at Bombay on the ship Susan.

Mrs. Marriott; Master Marriott; Mrs. Reel and Child; and two Natives.

Passengers embarked from Bombay on the ship Alexander.

Mrs. Rogers; Mrs. Sorrel and two Children; Lieutenant Stedman, 7th Bengal Light Cavalry; Mr. Best, Royal Navy; Mr. Sackles; and eight Moguls.

Printed at the Union Press, in Garsin's Buildings, near the Bankhall and the Exchange.

Nautical Notices.

The Honorable Company's ship Minerva was expected to leave Madras on the 22d of July. The Rose had not arrived at Madras when the last intelligence by sea came away.

The brig Guide, Captain Higgins, from New South Wales the 28th of January, and Batavia the 29th of April, arrived at Penang on the 7th of July.

"By this arrival," says the Editor of the Penang Gazette, "we are concerned to learn the melancholy account of the loss of the Frederick, Captain Williams, of Calcutta, on one of the Cumberland Islands, between Sydney and Torres' Straits. The Captain and Passengers, with about thirteen of the Crew, were picked up by a Free Trader, and landed at Timor; but we lament to add, that twenty-three of the Crew are stated to have perished in this unfortunate affair."

From this source we learn, that a Dutch pirate has made his appearance in the Eastern Seas. A man named Thunderwold, formerly a resident at one of the outports in Java, whose property had been confiscated for some offence committed against the Dutch Government, has armed and manned two brigs, one mounting 22 guns, and the other unknown, with which he is committing great depredations in those Seas. It is also stated that he has attacked and sunk two Dutch cruisers, and is otherwise annoying their trade materially. A Dutch 74 and a frigate are gone in quest of this raider, who, it is reported, is now cruising about the Straits of Singapore. We do not learn, however, that he has molested any vessel under British colours.

The brig Hope, Captain Promstead, we understand, has been taken possession of by the pirates between Samarang and Batavia; the Captain and Crew had taken to the boats, and landed at the former place.

A large vessel of about five or six hundred tons, said to be the Rance of Canaanore's ship, was stranded on Reef near Batavia, without any hopes of getting her off; we do not learn that any casualties had occurred. The Noqued and Crew had arrived at Batavia.

The Race Horse, Captain W. Scott, it is stated, had been attacked by pirates on her way to Batavia; but the particulars we have not been able to obtain."

Commercial Reports.

Bengal Cotton—Although there is little disposition shown by export purchasers to pay the rates demanded for this article, yet the quantity in the market being still small, holders take advantage of this circumstance and meet any enquiry after it by an advance in price; this has been the case during the week, and 15 rupees 12 annas to 16 rupees have been paid by the Natives for good loose Cutchoura, both for country consumption and on speculation; but nothing is done at these prices for exportation. [Ex. Pr. Cr.

Bombay Cotton—The holders of this article at Bombay still keep up their demand for high prices; but how far with the probability of beneficial results we are at a loss to conjecture. To China, Cotton can only be considered as a remittance; and, as a specimen of the English market, we quote, in the words of our Correspondent, a sketch of the general impression after the sale of the 14th of January:—"Such is the hopeful state of the Cotton market, which is entirely caused by the enormous importations of Bengal and Surat Cotton during the last year. The good people in India, when prices get up a little, run wild till they knock them down again. If they would suit the supply to the demand, they might expect a regular and profitable sale. There is enough of East India Cotton on hand now, to last 18 or 20 month's consumption, without a pound more being imported, and further importations are expected every week." [Bom. Gaz.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,	7 per Cent.
Discount on Government Bills of Exchange,	6 ditto
Discount on Government Salary Bills,	6 ditto
Interest on Loans on Deposit,	6 ditto